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CHANGED PLACES.

Cleveland Steps in and Up;
Harrison Down and Out

Amid a Larger Flourish of Trumpets
Than Ever Before.

With the Accompaniment of a
Blinding Snowstorm,

THE PARADE NOT NEAR SO LARGE
AS WAS EXPECTED

OWING TO A VERY SUDDEN CHANGE
IN THE WEATHER.

The four leading features of Inauguration Day are the closing hours of Congress, the rides to and from the Capitol and the inaugural ball in the Pension Building—Everything enacted according to a program arranged some time ago, except what changes were necessitated by the inclement weather. The ball closes at midnight.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Saturday Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, was successfully inducted into that high office for his second term with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude, and with the accompaniment of a blinding snowstorm. But notwithstanding every disadvantage of the weather, the last occasion was greater than the first.

Had the atmospheric condition been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 60,000 men and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless, the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance.

The governors of eleven great states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin—participated in the national ceremonies and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity. More interesting and significant than this, perhaps, in the eyes of other nations and the historians, were the marvelous growth of the country in population and power, and the fact that this momentous and majestic change in the government of 60,000,000 of people was accomplished according to a cut-and-dried formula, every step of which was planned and publicly announced beforehand, and without noticeable disturbance of public interests or the creation of any excitement except that naturally accompanying a great political pageant and the influx of two or three hundred thousand strangers into the capital.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and it differed very little, except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, which brought Mr. Cleveland to Washington on the 23d of March, 1885, for the first time in his public career.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day—the closing hours of congress, into which so much law-making and history are frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring president and the president and vice president-elect, with their military escort, from the White House to the Capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inaugural ball at night.

Since blunt John Adams, gripe-neck in hand, "sold" out of the White House in the early morning dawn of March 4 to avoid extending to his hated rival, Thomas Jefferson, the hospitalities of the executive mansion, there has been no break in the uniform courtesy extended every four or eight years by the retiring chief to his successor, unless there be excepted the personal misunderstanding which arose between President Andrew Johnson and General Grant in the last days of the former's administration, which made their intercourse a frigid formality. In this year of grace courtesy between the outgoing and incoming powers has reigned un-
interrupted.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington

but its broad and well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. The heavy rain of Tuesday had washed away the snow and prepared the city for the beautiful weather which was to follow. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons, and every one of them was crowded.

Previous experience with the Knights Templar convalesce three years ago, and the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last year had prepared the city to receive and accommodate a crowd, but no such vast concourse as this ever before gathered in the nation's capital.

Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied by wind-blown crowds, and the picturesque and fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from \$5 up and down.

The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity of 1,000 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. In the center was an arch 45 feet high handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States.

The vast treasury building was completely walled in with stands. On all the little parks and public reservations on the line of march, and on every other available point, stands were erected.

Profiting by past experience, and bearing in mind the discomfort occasioned by the wretched weather of four years ago, nearly all of the stands were made both wind and waterproof, and thus afforded far more pleasant shelter than ever before. All were gorgeously decorated.

Capitol Hill, as far as the eye could reach, from the eastern front of the Capitol was an undulating sea of humanity assembled to witness the administering of the oath of office to the new president by the chief justice of the United States and to hear, as many of them as could get within earshot, the inaugural address. The picturesque and thoroughly republican practice of taking the oath of office and delivering the inaugural address in the open air in the presence of the people was begun by Zachary Taylor in 1849. Previously the inaugural address had been read in the senate chamber.

The installation of every president, elected as such by the people, has been attended by more or less of a civic and military parade, the firing of cannon and other manifestations of public rejoicing.

In the matter of weather the inaugurations of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other presidents were favored with sunshine, some even with balmy warmth.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. General Martin F. McMahon of New York was grand marshal. He was assisted by his adjutant general, Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The first brigade, first division, assembled on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue; the second brigade on the south side. The grand marshal took his post on Executive avenue at its junction with Pennsylvania avenue. The president having been received with proper honors, the first brigade formed column to the left, infantry in column of companies, artillery and cavalry in column of platoons. The leading brigade at once moved forward, followed in order by:

The president, the president-elect, the vice president-elect and the senate committee of arrangements.

Members of the cabinet. The major general commanding the army.

The senior admiral of the navy, followed by the second brigade.

In this formation the division escorted the president to the White House. At the conclusion of the inaugural address the grand march began. President Cleveland reviewing the procession from the south side of Pennsylvania avenue immediately in front of the executive mansion.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is, of course, impossible when enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns.

The civic half of the parade was fully as numerous and as interesting as the military display.

Tammany with its gorgeous new banners and badges, held the right of line. The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware had the third division; Maryland, the fourth; the fifth was the western division, and the sixth was made up of the late arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington brought up the rear.

Proceedings at the Capitol. The proceedings at the Capitol followed a prescribed program, issued by the committee of arrangements, as follows:

The east doors of the senate wing of the Capitol were opened at 10 o'clock a. m. to those who are entitled to admission. The doors of the senate chamber were opened an hour later. The president and president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the president-elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber. Having been introduced by the committee of arrangements, they occupied seats reserved for them in front of the president's office.



ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The committee of arrangements. The president and the president-elect. The vice president and the secretary of the senate. Members of the senate. Diplomatic corps. Heads of departments. The major general of the army commanding. The admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who, by name have received the thanks of congress.

Members of the house of representatives and members-elect. The governors of states, ex-members of the senate of the United States, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives.

On reaching the portico the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, the chief justice on the right and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate on their left.

The oath of office was administered to the president-elect by the chief justice. On the conclusion of the ceremonies the members of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, vice president and the secretary returned to the senate chamber and the president, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the executive mansion.

A committee was ordered to wait on the president of the United States and to inform him that the senate was organized. Messrs. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) and Allison (Rep., Ia.) were appointed as ex-committee, and then at 3:10 the senate adjourned until Monday noon. Ex-President Harrison left for Indianapolis in the afternoon.



LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

When Washington was inaugurated 104 years ago. Since then it has been a regular feature. The ball this year was necessarily short lived because it was held Saturday night. The festivities began at 8 p. m. and closed at midnight.

Mrs. R. C. Rhea, of Milford, Neb., says she suffered greatly from a complication of diseases of female weakness and liver and kidney troubles. Her health was fully restored by using Dr. Hale's Household Tea, the most pleasant and most effective medicine known. 25c. and 50c. per package at Short & Haynes' drugstore.

IT IS MENACED.

The Integrity and Usefulness
of Our Government,
And the Danger is from the People
Themselves.

So Says Cleveland in His Inaugural Address.

Protection Merely for Protection's Sake Was Condemned at the Polls Last November—Great Waste of Public Money. Trusts Need Legislation—Anxious for the Redemption of All Pledges Made by His Party—Confident He Has a Good Crew to Assist Him in Managing the Ship of State.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to me to have integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It can not be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation, as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unproved by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection upon government monopolies, and the people's servants, the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the selfish gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon government favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stapes ever ennobling traits of American citizenship. The lessons of patriotism ought to be unlearned and the better lessons taught that while the people should periodically and cheerfully support their government its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which burdens the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which burdens the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of the checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizens, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy and not by the plea that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of the public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the result of political favoritism, are based upon merit. (Continued on Sixth page.)

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